

OCTOBER

FOURTH YEAR — N° 43

International Review of the Red Cross



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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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- MARTIN BODMER, Hon. Doctor of Philosophy, *Vice-President* (1940)
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- MARGUERITE VAN BERCHEM, former Head of Section, Central Prisoners of War Agency (1951)
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- GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)
- ADOLPHE FRANCESCHETTI, Doctor of Medicine, Professor of clinical ophthalmology at Geneva University (1958)
- HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Assistant Secretary-General to the International Committee of the Red Cross from 1944 to 1946, *Vice-President* (1958)
- JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva (1959)
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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

FOURTH YEAR — No. 43

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

La acción del Comité Internacional en el Yemen en 1963.
Un llamamiento del CICR.
Reunión de información del CICR.

GERMAN

Die Aktion des Internationales Komitees im Jemen im Jahre 1963.
Aufruf des IKRK.
Informationssitzung des IKRK.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

International Exhibition of the Red Cross

The Red Cross and Philately

Some one hundred and thirty collections, belonging to official bodies or National Red Cross Societies, but mostly to private collectors, figured in the philatelic section, organized as part of the International Exhibition of the Red Cross.¹

This was the first occasion on which has been seen such an important display of Red Cross stamps. Apart from many collections from nearly all the European countries, from East and West, others had been sent from America, Iceland, New Zealand and Australia. Nearly eleven hundred frames were necessary to exhibit the large numbers of album sheets and their valuable contents: some two hundred thousand stamps and philatelic items connected with the Red Cross in one way or another.

Some people may perhaps have thought that the Red Cross is only concerned with stamps, whilst others may have been surprised at the important place allotted to stamp collections at this exhibition devoted to Red Cross humanitarian work over the past hundred years. This would be to forget a certain number of essential factors.

Since its origin, the Red Cross has maintained relations with the postal authorities as close as they were multiple. Indeed the post was the indispensable factor in transmission without whose help the very work of the Red Cross would often have been of no effect. The support given it by the postal services throughout almost the entire world enabled it alone to accomplish its humanitarian tasks in periods of greatest trouble and difficulty.

This help had and has kept several aspects throughout the past century. Not only were all postal methods capable of enabling the rapid transmission of messages or parcels of a humanitarian nature placed at the disposal of the Red Cross, of its agencies and dele-

¹ *We would recall that this Exhibition took place in Geneva from August 15 to September 18, 1963, on the occasion of the Red Cross Centenary.*

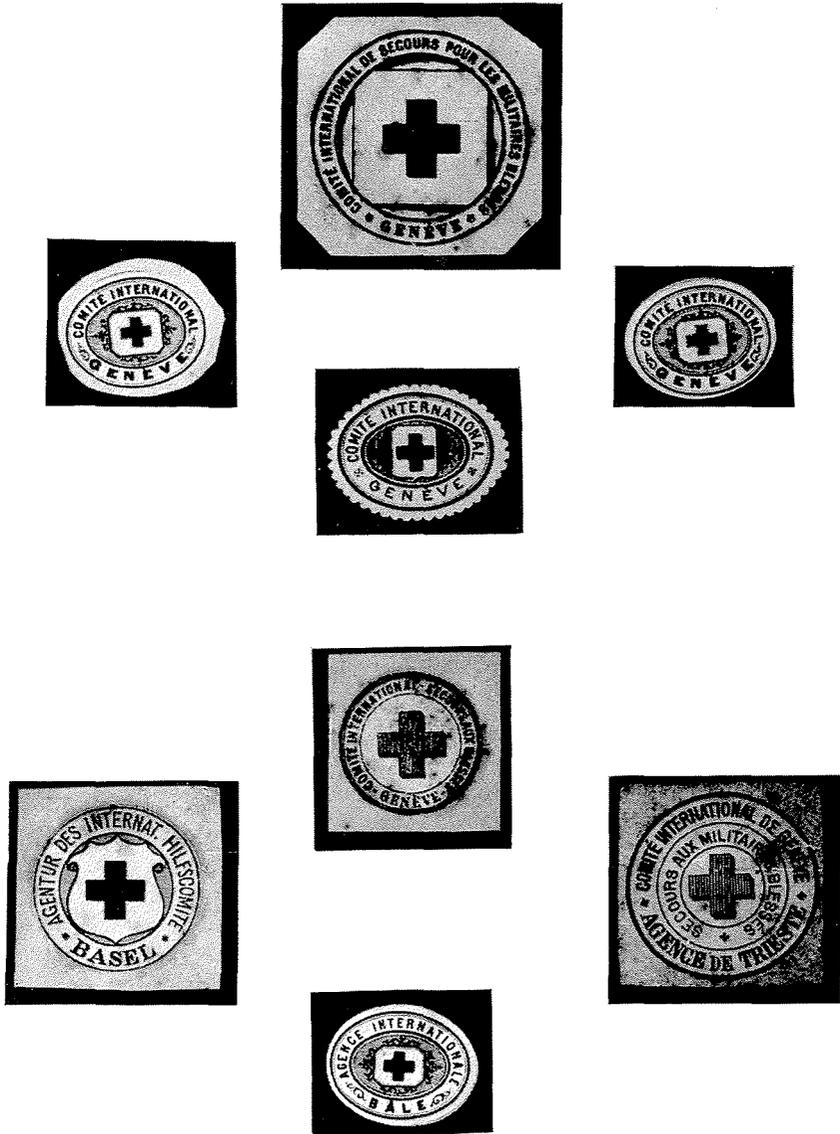
gations, but post-free rights were also granted to the Red Cross on many occasions, enabling it to save considerable amounts for its own works. It would indeed have been a lack of the most elementary gratitude not to have recalled, on an occasion such as that of the Red Cross Centenary, the constant and faithful support given by the postal authorities to the national and international work of the Red Cross.

However this would also have meant omitting the history of the Red Cross itself. For, very often, mere postal items can the better and more simply recall many of the charitable undertakings of the Red Cross. Prisoners of war mail, capture cards, reports of delegates sent all over the world, wherever war rages, revolutions break out or disasters take place, ever since the creation of the Red Cross, a part of its history is inscribed in these letters and cards, by their stamps, post-marks and cancellations.

Furthermore, in addition to such reasons, the Red Cross owes yet another debt of gratitude to the postal service. By issuing Red Cross stamps, properly so-called, that is by mentioning the name, the emblem, the founders or the activities of the ICRC and of National Societies, the Post has placed at the service of these institutions a most effective method of publicity. When one thinks of the present enthusiasm for philately, of the ever-growing numbers, from children to adults, of those keenly interested in stamps and their collection, the increase in Red Cross stamps enables and will enable ever more people to learn about its work and its innumerable activities. At the same time, the issuing of stamps surcharged for charitable purposes in a number of countries, whose production is reserved for the Red Cross, brings to many National Societies very considerable financial benefits.

In arranging, amongst the Centenary events, a Red Cross philatelic exhibition, by demonstrating the real and continuous relations existing between the Red Cross and the Postal Services for the past hundred years, by presenting collections of Red Cross stamps, cancellations, envelopes and even seals, one was also making use of one of the best methods of publicity available to the Red Cross today.

The success achieved by this exhibition is proof of this. Even more eloquent is the fact that there are ever-growing numbers of collectors at present making a speciality of Red Cross stamps. Another testimony of the growing interest in Red Cross philately

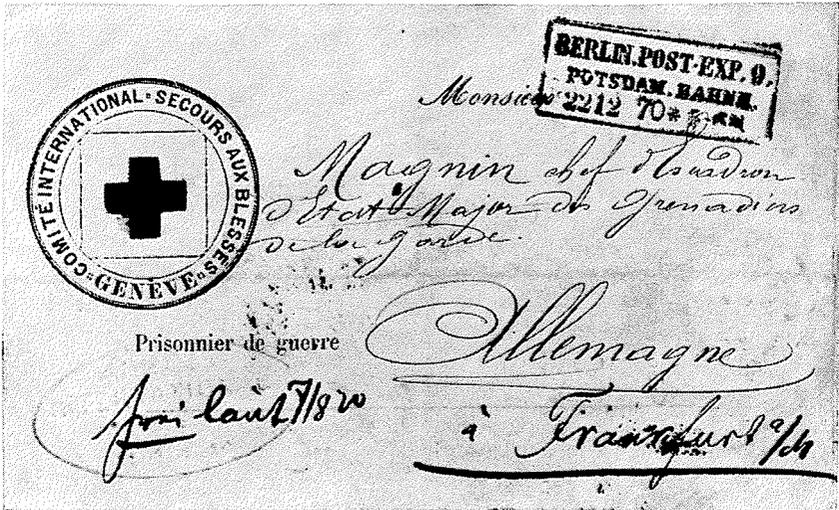


Photos Alrège, Pully-Lausanne

Some postal designs of the beginning of the Red Cross International Committee and Basle and Trieste Agencies, 1870-1878.



War of 1870 — Envelope of Anglo-American Ambulance



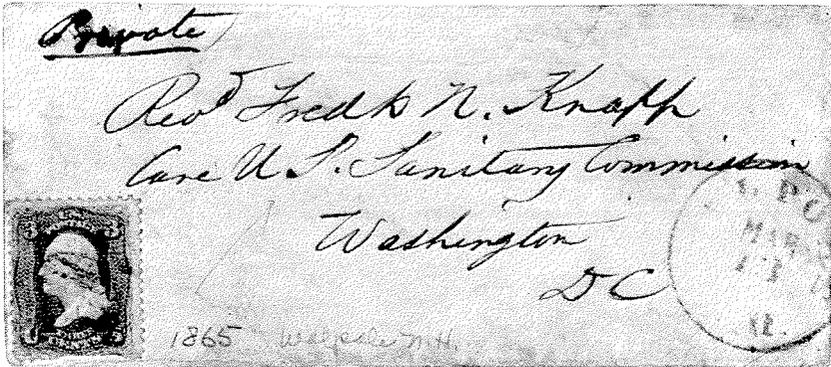
Letter requesting tracing of prisoners of war in Germany sent by the Geneva Committee in 1870.



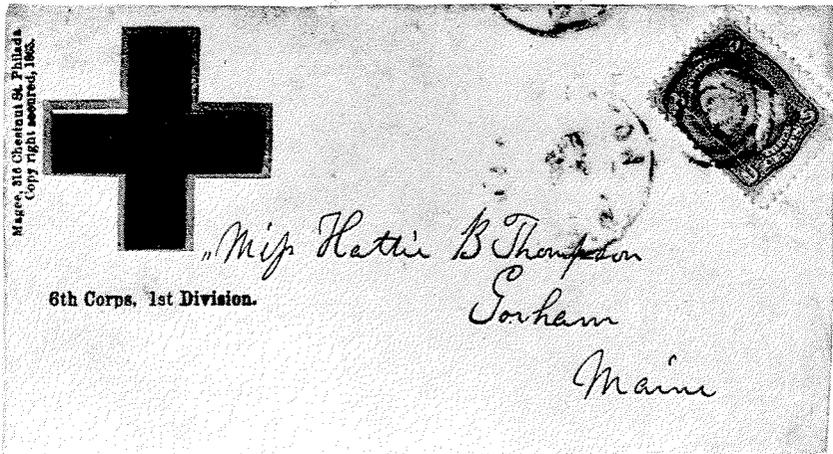
Postal Design of Prisoners' Relief Committee, Basle, Green Cross, 1870.



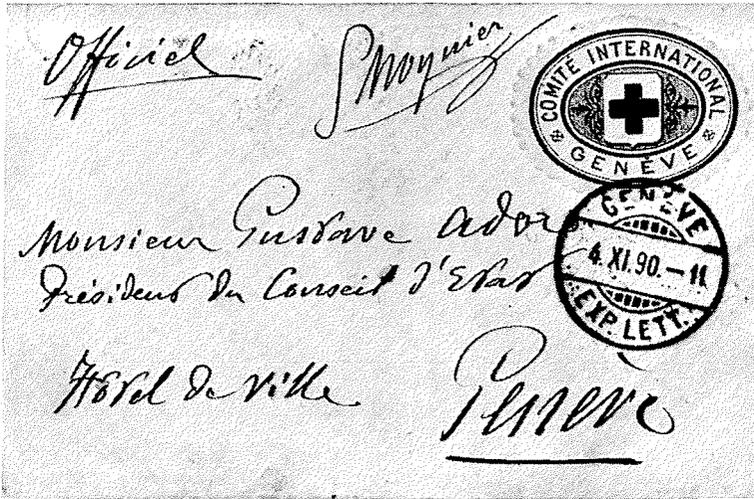
Tracing card of the "Ambulance du Midi", 1870.



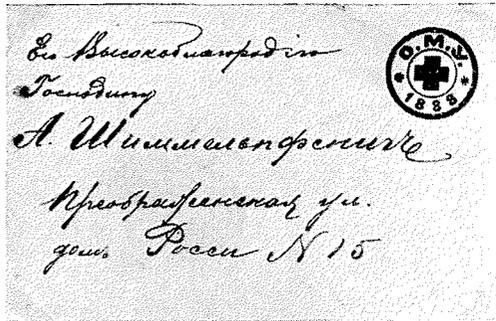
Letter addressed to the United States Sanitary Commission during the war of Secession, 1865



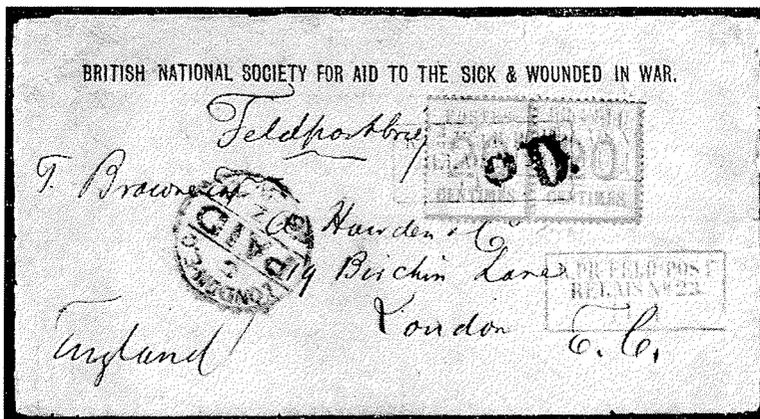
Letter bearing the emblem of an American Army Corps during the war of Secession (red cross with blue border). This military badge has no connection with the Geneva Cross.



Letter addressed to Gustave Ador, President of the Geneva State Council, in 1890 by Gustave Moynier, President of the ICRC. Letter with Geneva design, scalloped edges with cancellation.



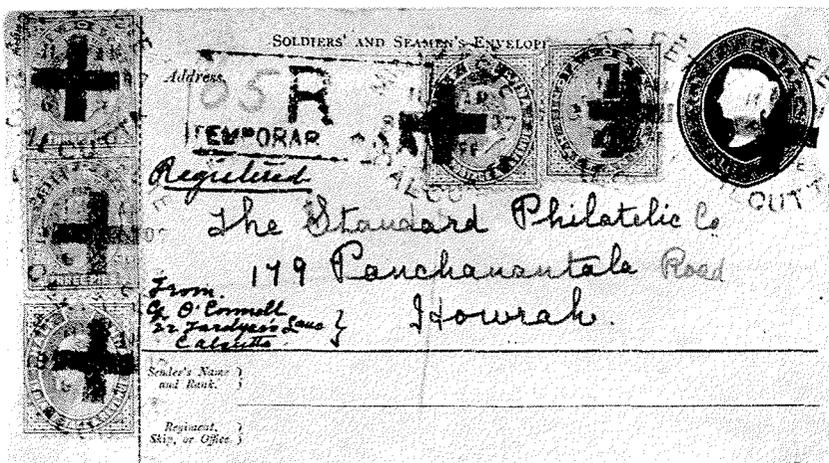
Envelopes issued and sold by the Red Cross of Odessa as end of year greetings from 1878 to 1893. Letters were distributed by the Society.



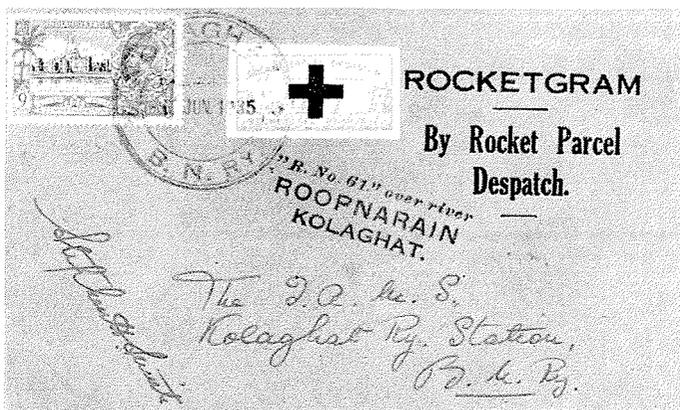
Envelope of the British National Society for aid to the Sick & Wounded in War, during the war of 1870, bearing the postmark of the German military post and stamp of the German occupying forces in Alsace.



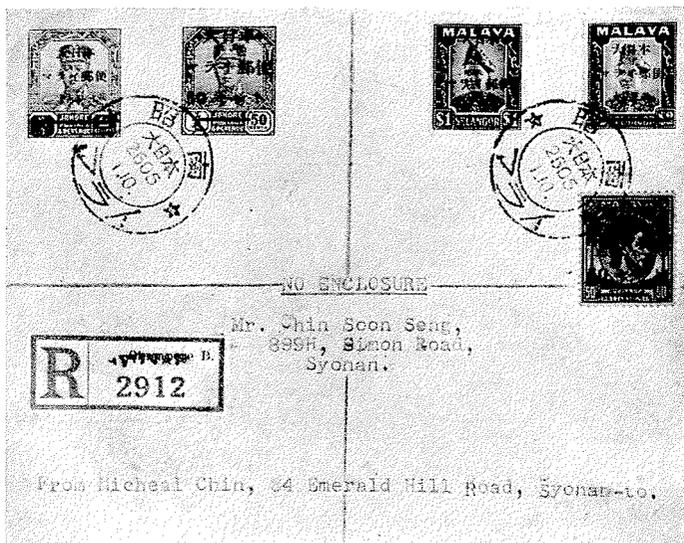
Envelope of the Netherlands' Red Cross Ambulance in South Africa during the Boer War, 1899.



Stamps of India surcharged with an overlapping Red Cross seal and sold on the occasion of the birthday of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Viceroy, for the benefit of her works in Calcutta, on February 7, 1907.



"Rocketgram" envelope used during an experimental rocket service in India on June 6, 1935.



Stamps of the Malay States surcharged during the Japanese occupation in 1944 for civilian mail through the intermediary of the Red Cross

Exhibits lent for the philately section of the International Exhibition of the Red Cross by the ICRC and Messrs Guyot, McPartland, Pagnieau, Ricardo, Robins and Rouard-Watine.

was shown by the large number of Red Cross stamps issued on the occasion of the Centenary. Indeed, nearly 140 States and Territories, many of whom had never before issued Red Cross stamps, took part in the Centenary issues and nearly five hundred different stamps were in fact printed to commemorate the Centenary of the International Red Cross.

*

The philatelic exhibition organized on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations in Geneva, as we have already said, saw nearly one hundred and thirty specialized collections of Red Cross stamps and seals assembled together. Their owners belonged to thirty different countries, seven of which were from other continents and twenty-three from Europe. Stamps and other items presented could have been estimated at about two hundred thousand, and their display, consisting of more than twelve thousand album sheets, necessitated the use of almost eleven hundred frames belonging to the Swiss Postal Services.

These collections were certainly neither of equal interest nor value. All of them, on the other hand, possessed one common characteristic, and this was their attachment to the Red Cross. Whether they were collectors of long standing or beginners, they were all imbued with the same aim : to pay tribute to the Red Cross and its action and by their collections to bear witness to the work of Henry Dunant and his companions, as well as to that of their successors.

It is certainly not possible in one article to give a detailed account of all the collections displayed or even of the principal ones of these. This would moreover be a study more suitable for a philatelic review. It may, however, be of interest to attempt to describe some of the dominant themes of these collections.

Some of the most important, belonging to well-known specialists in Red Cross philately, presented by themselves a remarkable documentation patiently collected over many years and even decades. I have in mind, to mention only these, the collections of Mr. Bittel of Karlsruhe, of Mr. Ricardo of The Hague, of Dr. Guyot of Geneva, and of seals belonging to Mr. Marot of Troyes. Only a part, however, of their respective collections were exhibited in Geneva. This shows the size which such a collection can attain. Even if the number of issues of Red Cross stamps, properly speak-

ing, throughout the world is relatively low, some two thousand five hundred different stamps at the present time, the number of postal items connected with the Red Cross and its history is almost unlimited: prisoners' or internees' mail, cancellations, postcards and publicity slogans, post-free labels, cards, envelopes and seals of National Societies or of delegations of the International Red Cross, the subject is one of immense richness and fresh discoveries are being made each day.¹

*

Amongst the items assembled for the first time, thanks to the International Centenary Exhibition, many were still unknown to large numbers of collectors, even to specialists of long standing in this field. The oldest documents were naturally the most valuable and were also of greatest rarity. What, however, struck visitors most, even those without knowledge of or particular interest in philately, was the poignancy of so many of these documents. In these one could indeed see the re-enactment of each one of the dramas which mankind has known over the past century until today.

In this respect the collection from the archives of the International Committee of the Red Cross was particularly impressive. Through the many letters and documents with a Geneva or Bâle heading or of newly created National Societies, with post-marks or seals from Geneva, Bâle, Lausanne and Vevey, cards from French committees and letters written by French prisoners in Germany, one could relive the whole war of 1870. Amongst other moving documents mention should be made of the report made by one of the first "delegates" of the ICRC, Dr. Louis Appia, member of the Committee, written from the battlefield and bearing the post-mark of the German Army Field Post-Office (August 26, 1870).

The International Committee's exhibits also recalled the war of 1914 with printed envelopes addressed to the "Prisoners of War Agency" of Geneva or to "Mr. Ador, President of the International Committee", from so many countries at war, as well as with the many coloured control labels affixed on Agency mail by the various sections installed at that time in the Rath Museum. Then there was the Second World War and its long and painful sequels and

¹ *Plate.*

finally, so near in time, the Korean war and the conflict in Goa, which a moving collection of "capture cards" from all over the world related, each one telling of a human being's painful experience. Another collection, one of envelopes, showed the universality of the Red Cross. All the National Societies of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent and of the Red Lion and Sun, each of the International Committee's "Delegations" throughout the entire world over many decades in wars and in disasters, were there assembled.

Other testimonies of troubled times, of wars over the past hundred years and in which the Red Cross has had an increasingly important rôle to play could be found in numerous collections. The North American War of Secession was recalled first by an envelope marked in the name of the "United States Sanitary Commission" of 1865 (Mr. McPartland's collection). From Mr. Ricardo, from Dr. Guyot already mentioned, from Mr. Rouard-Watine of Paris, from Mr. Babaeff of Geneva, from Mr. Liniger of Berne, to name only a few, one could see many rare philatelic items of 1870. Their study, their enumeration alone, would take too long to mention here. The most interesting and moving of these were without doubt those which showed the beginnings, already in 1870, of international mutual aid to the wounded under the emblem of the red cross or under the green cross to prisoners: postage stamps, seals and rubber stamps of the English, Belgian and Austrian Relief Committees for the victims of the Franco-Prussian war. Before these, other similar documents recalled, if not the war of Schleswig-Holstein, which saw the Geneva Committee's first mission, that of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 by an envelope of that time printed in the name of the "Prussian Central Society for the care of the wounded on the battle-field".

The Madagascar Expedition of 1895, the Boer War, the Italo-Abyssinian campaign of 1896, the Boxer rising in 1900, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, the war between Turkey and Italy in 1910 and the Balkans wars, all had their place in the exhibition. An envelope, a stamp, a seal, a date and the name of an ambulance, a field hospital or a Red Cross Relief Committee were sufficient to recall those dark hours and the presence of the Red Cross on every battle-field. This could be seen through stamps, marks and envelopes during the Spanish Civil War, and in earlier days on cards and envelopes of the French work of "Relief to Seamen" and its hospital ships, the "St. Pierre" and the "St. François d'Assise".

An even larger number of collectors presented items of equal interest for philately and for the Red Cross on the 1914-18 war and the contemporary period. One can but mention such German contributions and especially the remarkable collection of Mr. Bittel of Karlsruhe, of unique value. Mention can only be made of all the collections devoted to Red Cross stamps properly so-called, as of non-postal marks. One can also mention together with the collections of Mr. Marot and Dr. Guyot, that of Mr. Ekeroth of Stockholm and the Polish collection of Mr. Zabilski of Lodz.

Even for specialists of Red Cross philately, the International Exhibition by its range and universality was also most instructive. The famous Christmas envelopes sold in Odessa, then in other Russian towns for the benefit of the local Red Cross from 1878 apparently until 1896, were displayed by several collectors. Mention should above all be made of the remarkable collections of these belonging to Mr. Marler and Mr. Pagnieau, both of Brussels. Less known, and mostly unused, were the large Red Cross seals affixed in 1907 to Indian stamps on the occasion of the birthday of the Countess of Minto, wife of the then Viceroy, for the benefit of charity. Of these, Mr. Pagnieau and Mr. Ricardo, amongst others, had made a rare collection.

Mention should also be made of the revenue stamps issued in 1914 by several British colonies—Granada, Jamaica, Trinidad—for the benefit of the Red Cross, given large presentation especially by Mr. Robins, an Australian collector and Mr. Buhr of the German Federal Republic. Another discovery which many collectors, even of long standing, owed to the International Centenary Exhibition was that of surcharged stamps of various Malay States during the Japanese occupation at the end of 1944 and used in Java to enable its inhabitants to transmit their news through the intermediary of the Red Cross to their relatives abroad (Ricardo, Pagnieau, and Robins collections in particular).

We do not propose to continue these remarks at greater length, we only hope that they will have contributed to show the many-sided interest provided for the Red Cross by the development of Red Cross philately and the study of relations between the Postal Services and the Red Cross.

MAX-MARC THOMAS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

Cyprus

The presence of a delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross continues to be of the greatest usefulness for the Greek and Turkish communities. No day passes without it being called upon to solve difficult humanitarian problems arising from the events.

Because of the blockading of certain areas inhabited by Turkish Cypriots, the ICRC has been trying, together with the United Nations, to obtain relaxations enabling these localities to receive food supplies.

On the other hand, thanks to their prestige, the delegates are able to facilitate, as far as possible, visits and the transfer of families in different parts of the island.

We would also mention that Professor Michel Jéquier and Dr. Paul Rüggli, the two doctors whom the ICRC has sent to Cyprus to give treatment to persons deprived of medical care as a result of the events, have been able to respond to a certain number of urgent appeals. They have, on the other hand, attempted to negotiate an agreement by which Turkish Cypriot doctors could travel freely in the interior of the island, in order to care for the members of their community.

Yemen

For some time past, medical personnel and patients at the ICRC hospital at Uqhd in North East Yemen have once more a sufficient water supply. The water-truck graciously offered by Prince Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, in fact arrived at

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

the field hospital on August 29 after three days' hard going on desert tracks.

Having left Taif, in the centre of the Hejaz, the truck with a capacity of 10,000 litres was driven by two members of the Swiss team working at Uqhd and was accompanied by a Saudi escort. It was welcomed with joy and relief by the hospital's small community which had for several weeks been restricted to only a few hundred litres of water a day. This is indeed a small amount when one considers that the temperature often reaches 50°C in the shade.

Dr. Hoffmann, the Head Doctor of the hospital, had moreover already drawn the attention of the ICRC to this critical state of affairs. The previous vehicle had been rendered unserviceable as a result of the sand storms and the excessive heat prevailing and it was consequently necessary to use the most rudimentary methods to fetch water 18 miles away.

The departure of the U.N. observer mission, whose mandate in the Yemen officially expired on September 4, is making the task of the ICRC's delegation even more difficult. Delegates, especially those who were stationed at Sanaa, in fact benefited from United Nations' support as regards air and radio communication. The loss of these facilities will involve the International Committee in further expense at a particularly critical moment of its mission.

In Sanaa, capital of the Arab Republic of the Yemen, the two ICRC delegates are continuing their daily distributions of milk, which have in fact been taking place for many months. These have been made to 600 war orphans and another group of 200 young boys being educated under government auspices. The delegation has also distributed certain quantities of cheese.

It should be added that three tons of powdered milk and a consignment of medicines left Geneva for Sanaa.

Congo

The ICRC was requested to carry out a humanitarian programme on behalf of the civilian population in the territories under the control of the "National Liberation Committee of the Congo". Consequently the ICRC has directed Dr. J. M. Rubli to join the ICRC delegates already on the spot, Mr. G. Hoffmann and Mr. G. C. Senn, in order to co-ordinate with them any possible action to help the victims of the armed disturbances in the Congo. Various steps have been taken in order to make arrangements to send an ICRC mission to the towns controlled by the Stanleyville authorities.

The military operations which are taking place in the Congo (Leopoldville) have caused much suffering and considerable anxiety concerning the civilian population in certain areas of that country. Wishing to come to the aid of the victims of these events, the International Committee of the Red Cross, after long and difficult negotiations, succeeded in obtaining the agreement of all parties concerned for a mission to be sent to Stanleyville.

The ICRC immediately chartered a DC 4 aircraft which left on September 25 for Stanleyville with red cross markings. On board were six delegates, five of whom are doctors. These are Mr. G. C. Senn, Drs. Jean-Maurice Rubli, Wolfgang Schuster, Edwin Spirgi, Markus Knoblauch and Hans Kummer. The aircraft transported six tons of equipment, four of which consist of medicines and surgical supplies.

The object of this mission is to come to the aid, irrespective of race or nationality and in accordance with the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions, of all those in need of assistance as a result of the events.

The delegation of the ICRC was met on arrival by Mr. Soumialot and Mr. Gbenye, in the name of the local authorities, who thanked the ICRC representatives for having come to carry out their humanitarian task at this difficult time.

The foodstuffs and medical supplies were unloaded and were received gratefully by the authorities. This relief consignment will alleviate the critical situation.

On taking off for Bangui, the aircraft carried some 800 family messages from civilian residents in Stanleyville. These messages were immediately forwarded to the addressees.

The ICRC is continuing its discussions with the Stanleyville authorities with a view to carrying out its mission on a larger scale.

Rwanda

Mr. J. P. Boillot, of the Protestant mission at Remera, on the request of the ICRC delegate, Mr. G. C. Senn, has agreed to organize during the next few months and in his capacity as leader of the Central Committee of the Rwanda Red Cross, the setting up of five branches of the Red Cross in the main administrative districts, i.e. at Butare, Gitarama, Nyanza, Ruhengeri and Kigali. This project has received the unqualified approval of the President of the Republic of Rwanda, Mr. Kayibanda.

Accompanied by Mr. Laurent Marti, assistant delegate, Mr. Senn visited the Ruhengeri prison where he prevailed on the authorities to apply the humanitarian principles laid down in the Geneva Conventions.

Burundi

H. M. the Mwami Mwambutsa IV, King of Burundi, received Mr. G. C. Senn, ICRC delegate, in audience in the presence of Mr. Bimpenda, head of protocol. This took place following a recommendation by Dr. Pie Masumbuko, Minister of Health.

The discussion mainly concerned the repatriation of sixteen Congolese militia who are under the protection of the Burundi gendarmerie, the immediate future of some 10,000 Tututsi refugees in the Burundi camp of Murore and the improvements which could in general be effected for the benefit of all victims of events such as detainees, refugees and hospital patients.

During their visit to Burundi, Mr. Senn and Mr. Laurent Marti inspected the main prison at Bujumbura.

Laos

Following the appeal launched on June 8 by the League of Red Cross Societies in agreement with the Laotian Red Cross and the ICRC, donations have been pouring into Vientiane, where Dr. Jurg Baer, ICRC delegate, has been attending to their distribution.

On a proposal from its general delegate for Asia, Mr. André Durand, and from Dr. Baer, the International Committee of the Red Cross decided to contribute to the refugee relief by a donation of 2,500 dollars. This will make it possible to erect five huts at the reception centre. So far the only accommodation has been in covered stands at That Luang. These homes will be the first step towards resettlement of the refugees.

The reception centre near Ban Sam Khé, a few miles from Vientiane, consists of 50 houses and will be called Ban Ammon (the village of those who have escaped death).

Mr. Keo Viphakom, Secretary of State for Social Welfare, is contemplating the construction of other villages for refugees.

Viet Nam

The International Committee, which has already made a number of visits this year to detainees held by the authorities of the Republic of Viet Nam (South) as a result of the events, has recently made representations on behalf of American nationals, military and civilians, captured by the forces of the "National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam". It has approached the NLF delegates in Algiers and Prague to that effect, but so far it has received no reply.

The ICRC communicated with the Cambodian Red Cross, which replied that it would not be in a position to ensure transmission of mail and parcels. For their part the Khmer authorities stated that they knew nothing of any suggestion along these lines. In spite of these disappointing replies, the ICRC is continuing to take steps. It does not despair of reaching some positive result as was previously the case at the time of the revolts similar to the one which is at present taking place in South Viet Nam.

Brazil

At the request of the Chinese Red Cross the ICRC approached the Brazilian authorities through the intermediary of its honorary delegate, Mr. Eric Haegler, in order to obtain permission for the wives of three of the nine Chinese interned in Brazil to spend some time in Rio de Janeiro so that they might visit their husbands.

The negotiations were successful and the three Chinese wives from Peking arrived in Brazil on August 24. With official agreement they were able immediately to see their husbands in prison. This first visit was followed by several others.

Stamps issue for the benefit of the ICRC

To commemorate the Centenary of the Red Cross the Vatican is to make a special issue of postage stamps.

The countervalue of 50,000 sets will be remitted to the ICRC as a contribution towards its actions, particularly in the Yemen.

Transparencies: Henry Dunant and the ICRC

The ICRC has produced three series of colour transparencies on Henry Dunant and the movement which he founded.

These series are entitled respectively : " Henry Dunant, 1828-1910 ", " The First Years of the ICRC " and " The ICRC in Geneva ". Each one consists of six views of a high technical standard and the three series together cover everything interesting to be seen and known about Dunant and the ICRC. They are very useful to illustrate lectures or to explain the Red Cross to young people. Each picture has an appropriate sub-title in French, German, English and Spanish, and a small explanatory booklet in each of these four languages goes with the slides, and can be obtained from the ICRC, Geneva.

AN APPEAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

- On September 18, 1964, the ICRC made the following appeal :

In view of the hostilities taking place in the Congo and concerned about the great suffering involved, the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, finding it impossible to reach all those exercising authority in the Congo by direct contact, now addresses this appeal to them.

The International Committee wishes above all to draw their attention to the humanitarian principles recognized by all peoples and contained in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims. These principles in particular demand that the lives of combatants who surrender shall be spared, that the wounded shall be respected and given the necessary care, that the civilian population shall not be attacked, especially from the air and finally that the taking of hostages, the carrying out of summary executions and reprisals shall be prohibited.

The International Committee trusts that it can depend upon the authorities of the parties concerned to do everything in their power to ensure that these principles are applied in all circumstances.

In accordance with its centenary tradition, the International Committee of the Red Cross offers its services to all parties to the conflict in order to contribute to the saving of lives and to alleviate the suffering of the victims, without consideration of race, nationality, political or religious opinions. It recommends them to welcome its delegates and thanks them for everything they may be able to do to facilitate the accomplishment by those delegates of their humanitarian mission.

**INFORMATION MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE**

On September 23, 1964, the International Committee of the Red Cross and its President, Mr. Léopold Boissier, received at the headquarters of the institution, representatives of some forty National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies meeting in Geneva on the occasion of a session of the Executive Committee of the League, their federative body.

Accounts were given, by several members of the ICRC staff, of the Red Cross action in the Yemen and Cyprus, as well as of the organization of Red Cross radiocommunications and the future fitting up of the Central Tracing Agency and the Henry Dunant Institute.

Mr. Boissier, who was about to relinquish his office as President, officially took farewell of his guests and thanked the National Societies and the League for the unceasing support and co-operation they had given him in the service of a common humanitarian cause.

Mr. André François-Poncet, President of the French Red Cross and Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, then spoke on behalf of all those present, expressing the unanimous regret caused in the Red Cross world by the news of Mr. Boissier's resignation, upheld in spite of many attempts to induce him to reconsider his decision. During the nine years of his Presidency the Geneva Institution had developed to a remarkable degree.

Mr. John MacAulay, Chairman of the League of Red Cross Societies, subscribing to these expressions of regret, stressed how harmonious and effective, thanks to Mr. Boissier, had been the co-operation between the two international institutions of the Red Cross.

Finally, Mr. Gueorgui Miterev, President of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union, warmly expressed his admiration of the retiring President and of his long and fine humanitarian career.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

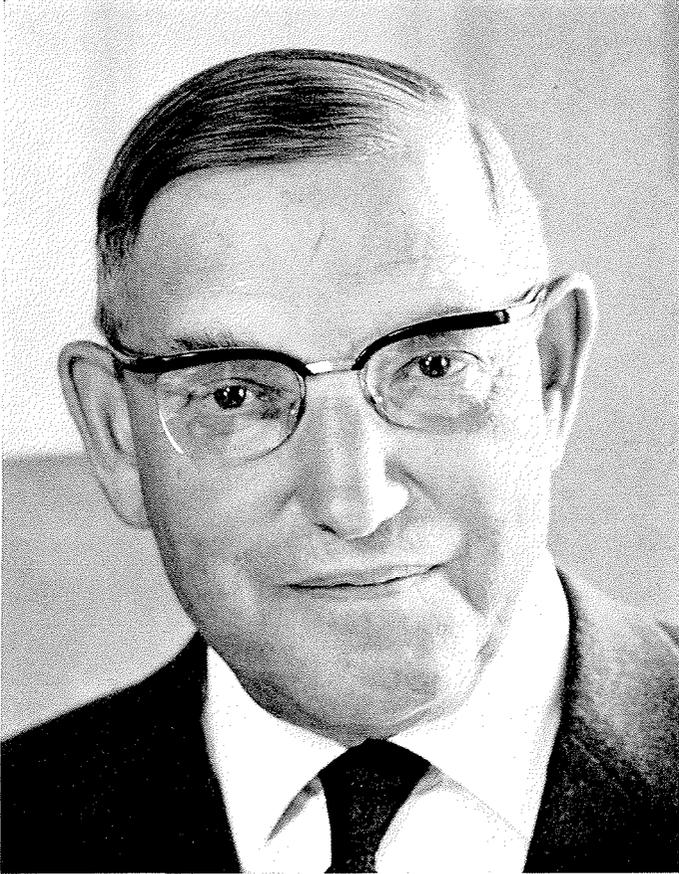
The activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross continued to be both important and diverse throughout 1963. *The Annual Report for 1963*,¹ produced by the ICRC, contains much information on the subject, one of the most prominent activities being that which has been and is still continuing to be undertaken in the Yemen.

As in previous numbers, the *Annual Report* is divided into two parts, the one dealing with practical and the other with general activities. As regards the former, it can be seen that the ICRC's tasks, here grouped geographically by regions, extended to many countries and several continents. On the other hand, the specialized services, such as the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva, the International Tracing Service at Arolsen, the Medical Personnel and the War Disablement Sections, continued to be most active in 1963. To quote figures for the Central Agency alone, this in fact received 47,580 communications and despatched 50,300, which, in comparison with the previous year, represented a considerable increase.

Tasks of a general character are mentioned at length, as for example, the events of the Red Cross Centenary. We only make reference to these, as the *International Review* has already given an account of the subject on a number of occasions. The Report, however, gives detailed information on the implementation and the development of humanitarian law. Amongst others can be quoted the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, the application of the said Conventions by the United Nations forces, the extension of medical international law and the protection of the civilian population.

Finally, the last chapter of the Report gives a series of facts relating to the ICRC's financial position and its administration of special funds, part of which are shown in this publication.

¹ ICRC, Geneva 1964. This report has appeared in French, English and Spanish. A mimeographed edition has been produced in German.



Mr. SAMUEL ALEXANDRE GONARD

President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(Mr. Gonard took up his duties on October 1, 1964)

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ICRC

As in previous years the annual accounts of the ICRC have been audited by the Société fiduciaire romande OFOR S. A. (auditors recognized by the Swiss Federal Council and the Commission fédérale des banques) which certified the financial position of the International Committee for 1963 to be correct, as shown below.

The manifold activities undertaken by the ICRC during the course of the past year entailed a certain increase of expenditure in excess of estimates. The events of the Centenary, the Exhibition and the Congress, in particular, overran the item " Allowances, salaries and wages " by an amount of approximately 215,000 Sw.frs. in relation to the budget. Furthermore, extraordinary expenditure, resulting from the ICRC medico-surgical relief mission in the Yemen, by itself reached a total of nearly 614,000 Sw.frs.

The regular financing of the ICRC depends, it should be recalled, on the generosity of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions, as well as of the National Red Cross Societies. For its relief actions, the ICRC is pleased to be able to count on the proceeds of its annual collection in Switzerland and on special payments made to it by governments, National Red Cross Societies and private donors.

The efforts made during the centenary year by all who contributed to the financing of the Committee's activities entitle one to hope for a readjustment of contributions, which the ever-increasing rise in the cost of living and the decrease in purchasing power has rendered indispensable.

The ICRC once more expresses its gratitude to all those who assure its financial support without which it could not continue to carry out its mission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS OF

<i>ASSETS</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
AVAILABLE AND REALISABLE		
Cash in hand :		
— in Swiss francs	32,077.08	
— in Foreign currency	4,262.48	
Balance at Postal Cheque Account	107,344.33	
Bank Balances :		
— in Swiss francs	395,996.28	
— in Foreign currency	65,822.45	
Public securities	10,609,001.—	
Other deposits	3,016,700.70	14,231,204.32
DEBTORS		
Governments	508,719.—	
National Red Cross Societies	32,409.72	
Sundry organisations	1,558.90	
ICRC Delegations	170,466.08	
Delegates and other ICRC staff members	51,819.45	
Special funds administered by ICRC	47,201.96	
Other debtors and refundable costs	330,024.53	1,142,199.64
TEMPORARY ASSETS		308,534.91
COMMODITIES, current stocks		38,993.60
OTHER ASSETS (nominal)		
Capital share in the " Foundation for the Organisation of Red Cross Transports "	1.—	
Furniture, machines, equipment	1.—	2.—
TRUST FUND		
Balance of interest on funds received in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan (assets in foreign currency)		381,088.78
<i>Total assets</i>		16,102,023.25
DEFICIT, STILL TO BE COVERED, ON RELIEF ACTIONS IN :		
Nepal	1,496,738.61	
Yemen	613,840.89	2,110,579.50
		18,212,602.75
Debtor for security		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

DECEMBER 31, 1963

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
FUNDS FOR RELIEF ACTIONS		
Funds not yet assigned	750,836.75	
Funds earmarked	403,731.32	
Funds for current relief actions	525,938.96	1,680,507.03
CREDITORS		
Governments	1,514,541.25	
National Red Cross Societies	69,007.65	
Sundry organisations	14,894.05	
Delegates and other ICRC staff members	48,830.40	
Others	368,117.21	2,015,390.56
TEMPORARY LIABILITIES		316,732.45
TRUST FUND		
Funds in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan		381,088.78
PROVISIONS		
Provision for future International Conferences and meetings of the Red Cross	180,000.—	
Provision for the Centenary celebrations & Congress	247,289.10	427,289.10
RESERVES		
Reserve for action in case of conflict	5,000,000.—	
Reserve for General Risks 4,096,319.53		
<i>less :</i>		
Deficit for 1963 704,724.70	3,391,594.83	
GUARANTEE FUND		8,391,594.83
		5,000,000.—
		<u>18,212,602.75</u>
Guarantee in favour of the " Foundation for the Organisation of Red Cross Transports "		400,000.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
OVERHEAD EXPENSES AT GENEVA HEADQUARTERS		
Allowances, salaries and wages	3,017,260.45	
Family allowances, insurance and other social charges	477,468.70	
Postage, telegrams, telephone	68,818.91	
Equipment and maintenance of premises, general supplies	260,365.54	
Reception of visitors and travelling expenses in Switzerland	38,479.95	
Upkeep of cars and lorries	10,187.55	
Sundry expenditure	122,061.18	
		3,994,642.28
SPECIAL EXPENSES		
International Review of the Red Cross	85,266.90	
General publications	72,212.65	
Radio and films	132,859.40	
Allowances for expenses, Members of the Presidential Council	39,000.—	
Red Cross Conferences and Meetings	33,072.45	
Missions from Geneva	89,348.35	
Miscellaneous expenses	36,018.59	
		487,778.34
DELEGATIONS ABROAD		190,835.26
ALLOCATION TO PROVISION FOR FUTURE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE RED CROSS		30,000.—
		<u>4,703,255.88</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1963

	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
<i>RECEIPTS</i>		
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF THE GENERAL WORK		
Contributions by Governments	1,875,853.98	
Contributions by National Red Cross Societies	501,263.44	
Sundry donations from Switzerland and abroad	566,384.56	
		2,943,501.98
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		
Income from Public Securities and Bank Interest	350,706.30	
Income from ICRC Foundation	31,110.50	
		381,816.80
SUMS RECOVERED AND SUNDRY RECEIPTS		
Recovered outlays	641,383.75	
Sundry receipts	31,828.65	
<i>Total Receipts</i>		3,998,531.18
DEFICIT FOR 1963		
Written off by withdrawal from Reserve for General Risks		704,724.70
		4,703,255.88

**Contributions to the ICRC in 1963 from Governments and
National Red Cross Societies allocated to the Financing
of Expenditure in 1963**

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Albania		700.—
Australia	72,143.55	30,021.87
Austria	16,700.—	4,000.—
Belgium	10,000.—	5,000.—
Brazil	9,908.85	
Bulgaria	1,000.—	3,250.—
Burma	6,400.—	1,000.—
Canada	59,717.55	30,075.—
Ceylon	3,025.—	
Chile		5,000.—
China		5,000.—
Colombia	17,200.—	3,726.—
Costa Rica		480.—
Czechoslovakia		3,000.—
Denmark	18,759.38	
Dominican Republic		2,496.60
Ecuador	1,486.35	905.—
El Salvador	3,053.25	386.20
Ethiopia		2,250.—
Finland	5,000.—	3,480.—
France	61,600.—	25,000.—
German Democratic Republic		6,000.—
German Federal Republic	54,179.95	25,000.—
Ghana		2,100.—
Greece	18,000.—	5,000.—
Hungary	1,000.—	2,500.—
India	67,800.—	2,700.—
Iran	20,000.—	
Iraq	8,000.—	3,750.—
Ireland	5,500.—	4,000.—
Israel	7,500.—	
Italy	60,000.—	
Ivory Coast	1,600.—	
Japan	21,606.25	20,000.—
Jordan	3,624.—	
Korea, Republic of	7,566.55	4,051.85
Laos		1,875.—
Lebanon	5,859.45	2,000.—
Liberia	2,511.35	
Liechtenstein	2,500.—	
Luxemburg	2,000.—	3,750.—
Madagascar	1,600.—	
Malaya	4,800.—	
Mexico	17,290.—	
Monaco		2,500.—

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
Morocco	1,800.—	2,500.—
Netherlands	13,000.—	26,400.—
New Zealand	24,120.—	8,155.17
Nicaragua		1,726.—
Norway	12,000.—	5,000.—
Pakistan		2,500.—
Peru		3,000.—
Philippines	11,160.—	4,800.—
Poland	15,000.—	7,500.—
Portugal	10,000.—	
Rumania		4,000.—
San Marino	1,000.—	1,875.—
Saudi Arabia	12,941.25	
Senegal, Republic of	2,000.—	
Sierra Leone	2,057.—	
South Africa, Republic of	36,180.—	17,125.—
Sweden	41,511.—	
Switzerland	1,000,000.—	
Syria		500.—
Tanganyika	6,010.—	
Thailand		3,437.50
Tunisia	1,500.—	1,900.—
Turkey		10,625.—
United Kingdom	60,475.—	36,341.25
United States		129,825.—
Upper Volta	1,762.—	
Uruguay		500.—
USSR		16,306.—
Venezuela	14,456.50	
Vietnam, Democratic Republic		1,750.—
Vietnam, Republic of	3,949.75	2,000.—
Yugoslavia	6,000.—	2,500.—
	1,875,853.98	501,263.44

In addition, the ICRC received in 1963 the following amounts concerning previous years, which were passed to the Reserve for General Risks Account :

Countries	Governments	Red Cross Societies
	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
India		1,350.—
Netherlands	10,000.—	
	54,000.—*	
Saudi Arabia	25,882.50	8,500.—
Turkey		
Yugoslavia	4,000.—	
	93,882.50	9,850.—

* Special contribution.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR RELIEF ACTIONS IN 1963

	Sw. Fr.	Sw. Fr.
BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD AS FROM DECEMBER 31, 1962		1,553,807.98
<i>i.e.</i>		
Funds not yet assigned	697,889.97	
Funds earmarked	294,092.12	
Funds for current relief actions	561,825.89	
<i>Plus:</i>		
Total as above	1,553,807.98	
RECEIPTS IN 1963		
Funds received by the ICRC or placed at its disposal for relief actions of various descriptions:		
(a) Donations not allocated for specific purposes:		
— Net product of the collection in Switzerland (1963)	766,933.20	
(b) Funds received by the ICRC from various donors (communities or individuals) for specific actions	473,423.68	
<i>to be deducted:</i>		
EXPENDITURE IN 1963		
Sundry purchases, expenditure on delegations, missions and administration for relief actions		1,240,356.88
Balance		2,794,164.86
<i>to be added:</i>		
Deficit for 1963 on relief actions still to be covered and provisionally included in the Balance Sheet:		
— Nepal (Tibetan refugees)	196,008.40	
— Yemen (field hospital)	613,840.89	
BALANCE AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1963		809,849.29
Apportioned as follows:		
Funds not yet assigned	750,836.75	
Funds earmarked	403,731.32	
Funds for current relief actions	525,938.96	
Total as above	1,680,507.03	

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1963

ASSETS	Sw. Fr.	LIABILITIES	Sw. Fr.
Public securities :		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
Credit entered in		Inalienable reserve fund :	
the Swiss Confed-		B/fwd from 1962	129,890.35
eration National		Statutory alloca-	
Debt Register		tion of 15% from	
valued at par .	827,000.—	net revenue in	
(Market value :		1963	5,490.10
Fr. 819,550.—)		<i>Total value of funds</i>	<u>1,163,632.97</u>
Securities depos-		International Committee of the	
ited at the Swiss		Red Cross :	
National Bank,		Funds in current account . . .	31,391.10
Geneva, valued			
at par	<u>284,600.—</u>		
(Market value :	1,111,600.—		
Fr. 283,992.—)			
Deposit at the Swiss National			
Bank, Geneva	75,322.07		
Administration fédérale des			
contributions, Berne (tax paid			
in advance to be refunded) .	8,102.—		
	<u>1,195,024.07</u>		<u>1,195,024.07</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1963

EXPENDITURE	Sw. Fr.	RECEIPTS	Sw. Fr.
Deposit fees for safe custody of		Income from securities in 1963	36,982.20
securities, auditors' fees and			
various expenses	381.60		
Statutory allocation to in-			
alienable reserve fund : 15%			
of the net revenue in 1963			
(Art. 8 of the Statutes) . . .	5,490.10		
Allocation to the ICRC of			
balance of net revenue for			
1963 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	<u>31,110.50</u>		
	<u>36,982.20</u>		<u>36,982.20</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1963

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities (market value Fr. 117,600.—) at par	120,000.—	Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Deposit at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva	15,299.55	Reserve for fluctuation in value Funds available on December 31, 1963	18,178.45 <u>13,708.55</u>
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded)	972.—	<i>Total available funds</i>	<u>131,887.—</u>
	<u>136,271.55</u>	Creditors (Allocations to be withdrawn)	2,000.—
		International Committee of the Red Cross : Funds in current account	<u>2,384.55</u>
			<u>136,271.55</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1963

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Fees for circulars, auditors' fees, deposit fees for safe custody of securities, vari- ous expenses	427.55	Income from securities in 1963	3,492.—
Balance available on December 31, 1963 : Balance brought forward from the previous year	10,644.10	Balance carried forward from the previous year	<u>10,644.10</u>
Receipts in ex- cess of expend- iture in 1963	<u>3,064.45</u>		
	<u>13,708.55</u>		
	<u>14,136.10</u>		<u>14,136.10</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1963

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities valued at par (market value Fr. 30,080.—)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at Swiss National Bank, Geneva	2,774.80	Reserve : Balance brought forward from 1963	2,799.19
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be refunded) .	259.20	<i>Less</i> Excess expendi- ture over receipts in 1963	2,022.35
		<i>Total value of funds</i> . . .	<u>25,776.84</u>
		International Committee of the Red Cross : Funds in current account .	9,257.16
	<u>35,034.—</u>		<u>35,034.—</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1963

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Type setting and printing of new Florence Nightingale diploma	1,594.65	Income from securities in 1963	931.20
Printing costs, Circular No. 441	629.—	Excess expenditure over receipts in 1963	2,022.35
Engraving of medals	310.—		
Postage, Auditors' fees, fees for safe custody of securities and sundry charges	419.90		
	<u>2,953.55</u>		<u>2,953.55</u>

FIFTY YEARS IN THE SERVICE OF THE RED CROSS

During the Presidential Council meeting on September 24, 1964, the International Committee took leave of a staff member with fifty years service to her credit. Miss M.-L. Compagnon began working with the International Prisoners of War Agency in October 1914, at that time installed in the Rath Museum in Geneva. From 1919 onwards she was a member of the Secretariat staff of the ICRC, which grew in importance progressively with events, e.g. : the Abyssinian war, the Spanish civil war, the Second World War of 1939. At that time Miss Compagnon was working in the Central Agency for Prisoners of War, where she attended to the recording of mail. Later she was attached to the Delegations Bureau. Subsequently she joined the General Secretariat and since 1955 was a member of the Department responsible for the publication of the *International Review*.

In the course of the session of the Presidential Council, which was attended by several members of the Committee and some of Miss Compagnon's colleagues, Mr. L. Boissier, President, expressed to her the institution's profound appreciation and stressed this example, exceptional in the annals of the International Committee, of half a century of faithful service. He briefly outlined the duties performed by Miss Compagnon over the years and she in turn said how stimulating it was for her to devote herself to this humanitarian work.

Mr. Jacques Chenevière, Honorary Vice-President of the ICRC, under whose direction Miss Compagnon worked for many years, was unable to attend and a message from him was read. In this he recalled the useful work performed by Miss Compagnon in the cause of the Red Cross and he too expressed the gratitude of all members and staff of the ICRC for the accomplishment of a task for so many years and with such devotion.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

The International Federation of Resistance Movements which has its headquarters in Vienna, invited the ICRC to attend its Fourth International Medical Congress. This important meeting took place in Bucharest from June 22 to 27, 1964 and Mr. Moisescu, President of the Red Cross of the People's Republic of Rumania kindly attended the Plenary Sessions as an observer on behalf of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The general theme of the Congress was Etiopathogenesis and therapy for fatigue and senilism. It gave participants an opportunity for an ample exchange of views concerning which Mr. Moisescu sent Geneva documentary material and some interesting comments.

Detention in concentration camps resulted in the victims' suffering from nervous strain and senilism, due to a number of factors. Intense physical over-work, without rest and sleep, chronic hunger, abject conditions of accommodation and clothing, inhuman living conditions, emotional shocks, forced labour ; these may all be contributory causes of "concentration camp ailments" typified by a chronic progressive asthenic syndrome and the premature aging of the subject. Treatment has been studied intensively and a number of scientific and practical conclusions have been put forward for the prevention and treatment of fatigue and premature senility.

Delegates from several countries took part in the work of the Congress and we think it useful to give an account of one aspect which is of particular concern to our movement, by reproducing below the paper presented to the Congress by Dr. Jan Nowak, from Poland. This is concerned with the activities of the Polish Red Cross on behalf of the victims of pseudo-medical experiments carried out in German concentration camps.

Following the negotiations undertaken by Poland after the Second World War and under the subsequent pressure of world opinion, the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany on May 5, 1960, passed a bill under the terms of which the Government of the Federal Republic was to grant "adequate compensation to Polish women still alive who, under the Hitler regime, had been subjected to medical experiments which seriously affected their health".

There being no diplomatic relations between Poland and the West German Government, the latter turned to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva to act as mediator in the settlement of the arrangement known as "financial assistance for recovery of health" to Polish victims of the Ravensbrück concentration camp. Poland proposed that compensation be calculated in direct ratio to the consequences suffered by claimants.

Towards the end of 1960 the Polish Red Cross was authorized to represent the interests of the Polish victims and accepted with satisfaction the good offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross for the discharge of this humanitarian function.

Following its discussions with the Polish Red Cross, the International Committee persuaded the Government of the Federal Republic to accept the Polish Red Cross postulate of increasing the indemnity initially proposed by Bonn. The view held by the Polish Red Cross was that the very fact that Poles were used as "guinea pigs" for experiments recognized as criminal, entitled the victims to compensation and that there should be a basic standard amount for all victims, over and above which compensation would vary, depending on the extent to which health had been affected as a consequence of the experiments.

The International Committee of the Red Cross came to an agreement with the Polish Red Cross and the Association of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (Z.B.O.W.i.D.) concerning the procedure to be followed for the settlement with Polish victims. Under this agreement the Central Commission of Enquiry into Nazi Crimes in Poland is responsible for obtaining evidence to establish justification of claims to compensation, on the basis of current jurisprudence introduced by the courts at the Nuremberg and other trials involving criminal experiments on persons held in concentration camps, as

well as on the basis of documents and proofs in the Commission's possession. Victims enter hospital for medical examination and subsequently the medico-legal sub-commission of the Central Commission of Enquiry will certify that the person was the victim of an operation and will determine to what extent that person's health has been impaired as a result.

A neutral commission of legal experts and doctors, convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross, examines the Polish claims in the light of documents presented by the Poles or in the possession of the International Committee and the German Federal Republic. This neutral commission decides the amount of compensation to be paid by the Federal Republic of Germany.

On each application a report is made to the neutral commission by a medical expert of the International Committee. He goes to Poland prior to the neutral commission's meetings, interviewing each claimant in the presence of the person's doctor and representatives of the Polish Red Cross and gives preliminary approval of each case.

In addition, one medical and one legal expert from the Polish Red Cross attend the meetings of the neutral commission as observers.

After concluding the agreement with the International Committee, the Polish Red Cross, in view of the fact that many victims of pseudo-medical experiments in other Nazi concentration camps had in the meanwhile approached it, requested the International Committee to approach the West German Government. After lengthy negotiations the Government in Bonn agreed to an examination of the cases of Polish victims of pseudo-medical experiments in other concentration camps, on the same conditions and at the same rates of compensation as those applicable for Ravensbrück detainees.

In 1961 the Polish Red Cross started to register surviving Polish victims of criminal pseudo-medical experiments. Time allowed for registration expired on June 30, 1964. The Polish Red Cross has submitted 277 claims to the neutral commission in Geneva, which accepted 240 of them.

Recently the German Federal Republic demanded that the Polish applications be submitted to them before the neutral com-

MISCELLANEOUS

mission, and that a German medical expert be admitted to the commission as an observer.

The applications received by the Polish Red Cross are broadly speaking divisible into two groups, although subsequent examination of a case which has been classified in one group, may show that it really belongs to the other.

The first group includes claims to compensation for experiments which are recognized criminal experiments known to jurisprudence, for example, experiments relating to :

- regeneration of bones, muscles, nerves, and bone transplanting ;
- malaria ;
- phlegmons and sulfamides ;
- sterilization ;
- human resistance to cold and various atmospheric pressure ;
- typhus and related diseases, as well as vaccins. Most of the victims of this first group have already applied to the Polish Red Cross.

The second group includes applications from victims of experiments not mentioned in law and of which the criminal pseudo-medical character must therefore be substantiated. Such experiments are :

- experiments involving pharmaceutical products other than sulfamides, unspecified pharmaceutical products, as well as injections of various types and strength giving rise to symptoms and effects ;
- unwarranted surgical operations ;
- gynaecological operations ;
- tuberculosis ;
- lumbar punctures ;
- extraction of blood ;
- sundry surgical operations.

Examination of the applications, particularly those of the second group, often revealed that we were faced with an isolated particular type of criminal experiment, carried out in a concentration camp, that is to say experiments and camps which are not mentioned in jurisprudence arising, for example, from the Nuremberg trials.

It is no easy task, twenty years after the event, to bring all these cases to a satisfactory conclusion. Human memory is often unreliable where dates and precise details are involved, particularly when the persons concerned have been cruelly affected in mind and body and consequently are reluctant to recall the terrible sufferings of the past.

Therefore, if we are to settle successfully the cases still in abeyance, there is only one solution : the collection of all possible documents dealing with pseudo-medical experiments performed on detainees in various Nazi concentration camps. For this, the help of all survivors from the camps is necessary, and especially the help of doctors who witnessed the experiments. Once these testimonies and details have been studied by the Central Commission of Enquiry, they will enable the Commission to establish documentary material which will constitute a cogent argument in cases not provided for by present jurisprudence and also for cases in respect of which the Federal Republic of Germany produces conflicting original documents from the camps which, as we all know, were for the most part falsified by the Nazi authorities.

The Polish Red Cross will continue to undertake everything humanly possible, in co-operation with the Central Commission of Enquiry into Nazi crimes in Poland, the Governing Body of the Association of Polish Combatants for Liberty and Democracy and with Polish doctors, to conclude this action, which is certainly a difficult one necessitating considerable humanitarian efforts in favour of former concentration camp detainees, the most unfortunate among survivors, those whose dignity as human beings suffered the greatest, that is to say the victims of criminal pseudo-scientific experiments.

AID TO THE BLIND

The Second Asian Conference on Work for the Blind met at Kuala Lumpur from May 20 to 30, 1963, sponsored by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, the American Foundation for Overseas Blind and the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind at the invitation of the Government of Malaya.

*The following resolutions adopted on education, training and employment, are here reproduced for information*¹:

Education—It is the government in every Asian country that has the basic responsibility of providing for a rapid expansion of educational opportunities for blind children. Governments in Asia, and the appropriate private organisations, should make plans on at least a five-year basis for expanding educational services for the blind, major emphasis being placed on integrated education.

Residential schools for the blind should be recognised by governments as an essential feature of the general education system and should receive financial support. The curriculum should be based on that of general schools in the area and the teaching staff should have special training as teachers of the blind. Residential schools should include in their responsibilities: full participation in evaluation procedures for admitting children to the most appropriate form of education; special provision for slow learners, children with secondary handicaps or an unsatisfactory home background, maladjusted pupils and orphans; the pupil's maintenance of maximum contact with their homes and the community at large so as to prepare them for full integration with society upon graduation; and the provision of facilities for training teachers of the blind.

All children who can profit from integrated education should have an opportunity to do so.

The number of school places for Asian blind children should be doubled. The rural training facilities should be increased until at

¹ See *International Labour Review*, Geneva, 1964 No. 1.

least 1,000 rural blind workers can be trained and resettled annually as farmers and village craftsmen. In the main industrial centres at least 50 placement units should be trained regionally and deployed nationally and at least one modern mechanised sheltered workshop should be established in each of the three regions.

Provision of basic school textbooks in braille and a minimum of special equipment are essential features of any programme of education of the blind. Inexpensive equipment for duplicating braille should be acquired and the fullest use made of voluntary transcribers and readers.

A handbook or guide for teachers of the blind in the developing countries should be compiled under the auspices of UNESCO or UNICEF and international aid should be sought for translation into appropriate languages.

Training—The blind person must be assisted to accept the limitations of his handicap, and the community (including the family) must be brought to appreciate the role of the blind as useful members of society. Wherever possible, the process of adjustment should be undertaken in competently staffed adjustment centres which make adequate provision for developing mobility, daily living and communication skills, as well as appropriate pre-vocational training. Such services, however, may be provided in educational establishments and rural or urban vocational training centres.

Substantial opportunities exist throughout Asia for the employment of well-trained blind people in urban areas. In the development of national plans the main emphasis should be placed on preparing blind workers for open employment, but an important place should also be reserved for special workshops, utilising modern industrial techniques for production and sub-contract work. To prepare workers for both forms of employment, it is recommended that every country should have at least one centre for evaluation for training blind people in simple operations in light industries.

National and regional arrangements should be made for the training of placement officers as far as possible, exclusively for the blind, who should be full-time specialists and who may themselves be blind. They should survey the whole range of available industrial

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and commercial occupations and provide in-service training for blind people who enter factories.

Employment—Governments should give a lead by employing suitably qualified blind people. Workshop managers should be competent administrators with broad knowledge of industrial processes and marketing requirements. The plant, layout and production techniques used in workshops for the blind should be comparable with those prevailing in regular industry.

Major emphasis in any national programme should be given to providing adequate facilities for rural training and for subsequent resettlement. Staff training centres should be created as speedily as possible in each of the three regions. Rural centres should be simple in character and their curricula related directly to conditions in the villages to which the trainees will return. Wherever possible a unit for training blind farmers should be established as part of the programme of a general agricultural training centre.

Special provision should be made to meet the particular needs of blind women. This should include courses in home economics, the care of children and personal grooming and the development of the normal social attitudes expected of women in a given community. Every effort should be made to locate and to ensure the adjustment of married women who become blind, so that their normal activities may be resumed without serious interruption to family life. Vocational and rural training centres should train suitable blind women for tasks normally expected of women in the area.

Training outside Asia should be restricted to key members of government and voluntary organisations who, on their return, will play important roles in the development of programme policy and the operation of national or regional staff training services.

Countries in the Asian region should do everything possible to manufacture basic equipment locally rather than rely exclusively on imported supplies. Production centres could be developed at carefully selected regional points.

TESTIMONY TO THE ACTION OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS

We all know the magnificent work accomplished by the French Red Cross during the Second World War. This National Society has just published a booklet describing its activities in the Paris region. It was written by Mrs. Jacqueline Mallet, Directress of the French Red Cross and of the Treatment and Functional Rehabilitation Centres for handicapped children. Under the title *Du Joug à la Délivrance*¹ she recalls the war years from 1940 to 1945 when she was in charge of hospital centres and medico-social services for released prisoners and their families.

In his preface, the Vice-President of the French Red Cross and General Medical Inspector, Dr. Raymond Debenedetti, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, in a few lines of concentrated information, describes the author's character, her modesty and her devotion to duty, and he gives great praise to the spirit of mutual assistance and self-sacrifice displayed throughout that difficult period by those who, under the sign of the red cross, pursued their humanitarian task with tenacity in spite of the hardship of the times.

In her foreword, Mrs. Mallet states that her intention is to recount "the initiative shown by the French Red Cross in the Paris area under enemy occupation, and the self-denial to which its army of volunteers submitted in the face of events which affected civilians and combatants alike..." But readers cannot fail to observe the need which the writer feels, as she describes these often tragic misfortunes, to pay tribute to those teams whose members, daily in conflict with themselves, had to call upon their innermost resources to face up to tasks which they knew to be difficult and dangerous. The author has arranged her work into three natural divisions: 1) The French Red Cross as an auxiliary of the Army Medical Service; 2) The French Red Cross in the service of the Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees; 3) The French Red Cross during the struggle for liberation.

In the first of these three sections, the author recalls the mission accomplished from 1940 onwards by numerous volunteers in hospitals and convalescent homes. After 1945, one of the other impor-

¹ French Red Cross, Paris, 1964.

tant activities of the French Red Cross was tuberculosis control in prisoner-of-war camps, the organization of a central registry of post-war tuberculosis patients and the setting up of sanatoria in the Black Forest for prisoners unfit to travel.

The second section of the book deals with the repatriation of prisoners, for which purpose the Ministry of Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees was set up in August 1944. The Red Cross took an active part in this.

“... Nurses, social workers, emergency teams, ambulance drivers, first-aiders and airborne nurses of the Auxiliary Service” co-operated in the work on behalf of these war victims of every nationality: Russians, Hungarians, Poles and others. “... Our work is by no means easy”, one of the nurses wrote in her diary at that time. “We must organize housing arrangements in as short a time as possible for all these sick people, many of whom are typhoid or tubercular cases; we must also look after the able-bodied whom we group according to their nationalities and see to the feeding of all these people who have been deprived of food to such an extent that their sole consideration is the alleviation of their hunger...” Some of the photographs illustrating the book show scenes of emaciated people, their faces sunken with hunger, but reflecting a ray of hope at the sight of the Red Cross.

The third part of the book takes us into the thick of the struggle from 1942 onwards; with the Allied air-raids, the invasion in 1944, the ambushes and the street fighting. The French Red Cross is everywhere, setting up tracing services for missing persons, services for assistance to interned civilians, for relief to children, for food distribution. It intervenes to obtain the release of prisoners and its women ambulance-drivers transport the wounded and the sick at the peril of their own lives. Nationality is not a matter for consideration; what matters is to save those in peril. It was from this time on that first-aid began to develop in France until it achieved its present-day importance.

The most fascinating pages of the book are perhaps those which describe Red Cross action at a time when obstacles were arising which were to be overcome at any price; the author quotes many examples of a modest Red Cross branch led by courageous people breaking down opposition which might have been thought insuperable.

J. Z.

B O O K S

DIE ZWEITE WENDE IM LEBEN HENRY DUNANTS¹ 1892-1897

The sub-title of this book is : " Correspondence between Henry Dunant and the Winterthur Section of the Red Cross ". It is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of the later years of Henry Dunant's life ; there are almost ninety letters reproduced in the book, nearly all of them unpublished and most of them written by Dunant himself or by his correspondent, Mr. Johan Pfister, then Secretary to the Winterthur Section of the Swiss Red Cross. These valuable documents cover the period from 1892 to 1897 and were left by Mr. Pfister. They were given by his sister to the Winterthur Public Library in 1949. Other documents reproduced were provided by the Public Library and the University of Geneva, by the Henry Dunant Archives, collected in Gelsenkirchen by Dr. Manfred-Muller, and by public and private collections in Winterthur.

These documents were assembled and commented on by Mr. Emmanuel Dejung in co-operation with Mr. Gustav Siebenmann. They enable us to follow Dunant in France and Germany, where, " weary from his life as an outcast, demoralized by the time he spent in homes and waiting-rooms " he finished up, after having touched the depth of misery, at Heiden in the canton of Appenzell. At that time, he had become a rebel who turned away from all that he had honoured earlier. But it was there at Heiden, shortly before his end, when " he was completely resigned, and expecting nothing from anyone ", that a warm current of gratitude brought him a just and moving recompense. Several friends, including Muller in Germany and Daae in Norway, intervened on his behalf, as related by Mr. Willy Heudtlass in his book on Dunant, of which an account was given in a previous issue of the International Review.

¹ 294. Neujahrsblatt der Stadtbibliothek Winterthur, 1963, 208 pp.

However, the change of circumstances in Dunant's life came about, says Mr. Dejung, as a result of the selfless activity of a group of men from Winterthur and of the Red Cross in that town, particularly of that great admirer of Dunant's, Mr. Pfister, its Secretary, who was, "the real driving force behind the disinterested activity which was to result in the due recognition of the founder of the Red Cross. . . ." and who "enjoyed Dunant's entire confidence."

Nothing could have lightened the old man's burden of grief more than a resumption of contact with the Red Cross. The honour of bringing this about fell to the Winterthur Section. It first of all set up a "Dunant Commission" (comprising several personalities of the country, including Mr. Pfister), which had the idea of sending to the author of *A Memory of Solferino* the Annual Report of the Winterthur Section and Berta von Suttner's book "Die Waffen nieder". The spell of isolation was suddenly broken and at the same time Dunant's retirement into his shell and his bitterness were dissipated. His first letter, written on June 25, 1892, in response to being sent these books, does indeed express a gesture of confidence: "Gentlemen", he says "it is with sincere gratitude that I reply to your esteemed letter of the 24th inst., received today, in order to thank you and to tell you how greatly touched I was by your kind thought . . ." He immediately wanted to forge a closer link with the Winterthur Section and wrote: ". . . I would therefore be happy and honoured if you would be so good as to grant me the title of 'honorary member' of your Winterthur Society; if this were possible, it would be a further connection with your Committee. . ." This request was immediately granted by a resolution of the Committee reading "The Committee of the Winterthur Red Cross has the great honour to record that Mr. Henry Dunant, author of "Souvenirs de Solferino", promoter of the Geneva Convention and of the International Red Cross has today been unanimously elected First Honorary Member of this Society.

The President :

The Secretary : J. Pfister."

The regular correspondence which followed constitutes the subject of this book. Indeed, Henry Dunant had come to a turning point in his life : his confidence in his work was renewed. This he showed by his lucid advice, his excellent suggestions and the interest with which he followed the activities of the Winterthur and other Societies of the Red Cross.

But moral support needs support of another kind : financial. At the time when the movement for his rehabilitation was begun, Henry Dunant was destitute. With remarkable spirit the Winterthur Section left no stone unturned in order to bring him assistance ; it organized subscriptions, appeals in Switzerland and abroad, it tried to set up a Dunant International Foundation (which failed) it addressed requests to private benefactors. In order to lend strength and effectiveness to its efforts, Winterthur proposed Dunant's nomination for honorary membership of the Swiss Central Committee of the Red Cross following on a similar tribute paid to him by the Alliance Suisse des Samaritains and later by the German Samaritan Society.

After many disappointments this campaign finally met with success even abroad. The Stuttgart " Dunant Committee " alone collected twenty-five thousand Swiss francs ; the Empress Maria Feodorovna made him a yearly allowance from 1897 of 3,000 Swiss francs ; numerous tributes were paid to him by letter, notably from Pope Leo XIII ; and finally in 1901 the first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to him jointly with the Frenchman Passy.

Dunant wrote many letters expressing his thanks to the Winterthur Red Cross and particularly to Mr. Pfister. He wrote to the latter in 1897 : " I am always delighted to see the Winterthur stamp and to recognize your handwriting on an envelope. But today, I was particularly moved by the contents of your letter of the 28th inst. which proves that I have not been forgotten in your town and that you are still as well disposed towards me as formerly. I thank you warmly and in a few lines intended for your President, I would add here a special word of thanks to the Secretary of the Winterthur Section (Editor's note : i.e. Mr. Pfister). I shall not forget that it is to his sense of justice and equity that I owe a great deal and the awakening of opinion in Switzerland in my

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favour, an awakening which has spread throughout Europe and beyond."

But Dunant also wanted to disseminate his ideas and his Winterthur friends worked for that aim. Once more the major part of the task was borne by Mr. Pfister when the Winterthur Society published in its annual report a general survey of the developments of the Red Cross and of the Alliance des Samaritains in various countries. Mr. Dejung writes: "He received so many documents and suggestions that he was almost overwhelmed by the task, the more so as Dunant relied on him entirely for the composition and editing."

In his letter of August 3, 1894, it was in the following terms that Dunant acknowledged what this handful of men had done on his behalf: "I have suffered so much for the last twenty-seven years or more, that you could hardly believe to what extent I am moved by your kindness and persevering goodwill, which I have been shown in Winterthur."

Henry Dunant's last letter, dated May 6, 1906, was addressed to Mrs. Pfister. It was a letter of condolence, for her husband had just died. Dunant was deeply grieved and he did not hide his emotion; but he concluded with a hopeful thought: "I am grateful that I shall be able to recall his memory for the short time left to me to live; but I firmly believe that I shall meet him in a better and happier world—even though I have never seen him in this one." This book throws light on a fine man, a generous and true friend to Dunant.

J. Z.

ELSA BRANDSTRÖM¹

by

EDUARD JUHL

The *Revue internationale* has already had occasion to publish articles on Elsa Brandström². A new biography has now appeared in German which is illustrated by a series of photographs depicting this generous-hearted woman in many different circumstances, carrying out humanitarian tasks in her family or amongst friends.

On reading this book, we discover how Elsa Brandström was gradually led to devote her whole life to those who were suffering. There were first of all the German prisoners of war held in Siberia. Daughter of a Swedish diplomat and herself born in Russia, she well foresaw all the difficulties she would encounter in order to bring aid to these men whom destiny had forced into total misery, both physical and moral. Nothing however could stop her, and the aid and support which she brought them in exceptionally hard circumstances were proof of courage and determination, examples of which we find throughout these pages. After the First World War, in the years 1920-1930, her mind and heart steeled by her experiences in Siberia, she was to continue her work. The author describes her in Germany intervening in particular on behalf of repatriated prisoners and war orphans. She then went to the United States and continued to be active for the victims of war and, amongst others, Jewish refugees in America.

So much courage and energy were to find further fields of activity after the Second World War. She returned to Germany in 1945 and engaged in a relief action for refugees as well as for children for whom she founded a home near Chemnitz. She died in 1948 on her return to the USA.

The book is most attractively written and one follows with unflagging interest the vicissitudes of her life filled with such rich experience. What perhaps strikes one most about Elsa Brandström is that she appears to have fully reconciled her life of self-sacrifice with that of being a wife and mother.

J. Z.

¹ Quell-Verlag, Stuttgart.

² See *Revue internationale*, August 1920, June 1958.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

by

HOWARD S. LEVIE

This interesting study by Colonel Howard S. Levie of the USA, has appeared in the *American Journal of International Law* (Vol. 57, No. 2, April 1963). It is in particular, a penetrating analysis of article 50 of the Third Convention of 1949, which lays down the work which prisoners of war may be compelled to perform and that from which they are exempt. The drafting of the provisions of these articles at the Diplomatic Conference and the work preparatory thereto, proved to be a laborious task and they are indeed hardly an example of clarity, in spite of the considerable advance which they constitute by comparison with the 1929 text. At a time when war may assume an aspect we consider as "total", nothing is more difficult than defining the distinction between that which is of a military character (work which is forbidden), and that which is not (work which is permitted). For example, if the construction of a fortification is incontestably intended for military purposes, it is not always possible to be specific with regard to other constructions: normally a cinema is for civilian purposes even though audiences may be military personnel. But, the construction of a cinema intended for the training of troops is military in character and purpose. The author consequently concludes that the determining factor is whether the work involved is carried out for the purpose of "military use" or "civilian use", irrespective of the fact that military personnel may benefit.

The author studies another point in a thorough manner; the exclusion of POW labour in three categories of industry, i.e. the metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries. On the other hand, it is permissible to have prisoners working in productive, extractive and manufacturing industries other than the three mentioned. Furthermore, transport, as well as loading and unloading operations are only authorized provided they are not military in character and purpose. The author concludes that prisoners of war may be compelled to work, for example, in a factory producing military uniforms (manufacturing industry,

therefore authorized), but they may not be called upon to load these uniforms on a lorry leaving the factory (transport for indisputably military purposes). Such are the conclusions to be derived from a text which does not seem to have been made sufficiently precise at the 1949 Conference.

Apart from these analyses which also deal with various other points included in Section III of Chapter VII of the Third Convention concerning work by prisoners of war, this article gives a great deal of interesting information on the practice followed in this respect by the allies during the Second World War together with numerous references of the greatest interest.

The ICRC which drew up the complete commentary on the Geneva Convention of 1949, although not agreeing with the author in all of his conclusions, is better placed than anybody to appreciate this valuable contribution to the interpretation of a particularly important set of provisions which, indeed, in their implementation, might well raise controversy. However, although the letter of the Conventions is at times uncertain, the spirit in which they were evolved will, it is to be hoped, enable the contracting parties to interpret them correctly.

J. de P.

SIEGER OHNE WAFFEN¹

by

FRIEDRICH FÖRRER

“The German Red Cross during the Second World War” is the sub-title of this work of nearly 300 pages and containing 53 photographs.

Written in a brisk style, it gives an account of dramatic occurrences taken from real life and related in an extremely concise manner. The six chapters reflect here and there the tragedy of the situation or the hope of a better world under the sign of the

¹ Adolf Sponholtz Verlag, Hanover.

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Red Cross : facing death ; asylum and the question of supplies ; the good Samaritans of disaster ; fine moments of our time ; captivity ; love and death. This is a vivid hronicle of the tasks accomplished by male and female nurses, medical orderlies, health services, first-aid workers, men and women of the Red Cross.

Photographically also the book displays this dual aspect which the author seeks to convey : at times, worn and harassed faces, lit now and then by a gleam of hope, at other times reflecting their solicitude.

J. Z.

TIBETAN REFUGEES ¹

In its April 1964 issue, the *International Review* recalled the aid which the ICRC had brought throughout three years to the Tibetan refugees in Nepal and that, as a result of a meeting convened by it in Geneva in April 1963, it had been decided that the work started by the International Committee would be continued by agencies more specialized than itself in the field of practical mutual aid. It was also agreed that, as from March 16, 1964, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, with headquarters in Geneva, would take over the co-ordination of aid to Tibetans. This body has just produced a 16-page booklet in English which describes the present position of these refugees in India and in Nepal. This is a summary of the various reports and resolutions adopted by the seminar which took place in Geneva last March on this subject. One can find in this publication precise information, both as regards the problem of their integration in the countries of asylum, as well as their economic situation which requires from their part and from that of the mutual aid organizations, considerable efforts to find the right solutions.

¹ International Council of Voluntary Agencies, Geneva, June 1964, No. 1.

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Undergraduate medical education in the USSR. — *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, 1964, No. 5.—

In April 1962, professors and teachers of medicine from 22 countries took part in an inter-regional travelling seminar on undergraduate medical education, organized by WHO in co-operation with the Ministry of Health of the USSR. The group visited nine medical institutions in the USSR, and the following information is a summary of the seminar's unpublished report.

Medical training in the USSR was organised after the revolution to meet the urgent need for health services. In 1913, the country had only 23,000 physicians trained in universities under the authority of the Ministry of Education. To expand this number rapidly, the authorities of the USSR found it necessary to establish new institutions exclusively for medical training, many of them in cities without universities but with hospitals where such training could be given. Since the All-Union Ministry of Health and the Ministries of Health of the various Republics bear direct responsibility for health services, they also direct medical education (which includes both "higher medical education" and "middle-grade and lower level medical education") and medical research. The Ministry of Education, however, also has a part to play, since it determines the methods for the selection of professors and lays down standards for medical degrees.

To care for the needs of a population of 220 million the USSR in 1961 had approximately 420,000 physicians (about 19 per 10,000 persons). In order to provide for the net annual population increase of some 3.6 million, several thousand more doctors are needed every year. Other factors also impose heavy demands upon the medical education system. A shift in the composition of the population has produced a steady rise in the proportion of persons in higher age groups, who require more medical care. Increased urbanization has also contributed to the demand. Emphasis on preventive medicine has involved a considerable expansion of child health services. In 1962 there were 1,800,000 hospital beds in the USSR. It is planned to increase this number to 2,200,000 by 1965. The health authorities are planning to extend and increase the training of qualified medical staff.

At the time of the seminar there were 85 medical institutes in the USSR, including five attached to universities. There were five types of faculty in the medical institutes: therapeutics (general medicine),

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paediatrics, sanitation and hygiene (public health), stomatology, and pharmacy. There were faculties of general medicine in all but ten of the institutes. There were 75 faculties of therapeutics, 30 of paediatrics, 20 of sanitation and hygiene, 24 of stomatology, and 17 of pharmacy. (There are now 86 medical institutes, including medical faculties in universities), 76 faculties of general medicine, 35 paediatric faculties, 25 faculties of sanitation and hygiene, 32 of stomatology, 17 of pharmacy and one of medical biology).

Approximately 180,000 students were attending the undergraduate courses of the five faculties, and the annual number of graduates from them was estimated to be about 30,000...

The Development Programme of the League in Sierra Leone, by G. G. Bolton, *The Red Cross World*, Geneva, 1964, No. 1.

As long ago as 1462 a Portuguese adventurer, Pedro da Cintra, gave Sierra Leone its name... the Lion Mountains. Today, an additional, description has been put on a recent postage stamp issue... « Land of Iron Ore and Diamonds ». The possibility of kicking up a diamond out of the dust in the Lion Mountains offers interesting possibilities to the prospective visitor !

Compared to Tanganyika and Nigeria, the two other African countries which I have visited, Sierra Leone looks very small indeed, the land area being only 28,000 square miles and the population two and a quarter million. Small though it may be, the people are showing an increasing drive in their determination to achieve better standards of life. There is a general spirit of friendliness and here people of many nationalities and colour work together in remarkable harmony. Though new roads are being built, many are still just laterite, deeply corrugated and dusty in the dry season, slippery and treacherous in the rains. Having driven for some 7,000 miles during my assignment and been stuck on the road for nine hours, I speak of conditions from experience.

The National headquarters of the Sierra Leone Red Cross are in Liverpool Street, Freetown. The road slopes steeply down. At the bottom is the Connaught Hospital with the sea beyond and ships which frequently come from that other Liverpool far away. The first group of freed slaves returning from America landed on the coast where Freetown now stands. The nearby village of Wilberforce perpetuates the name of that great champion of freedom. Many of the inhabitants of the area are direct descendants of the original settlers. Twelve completely

different languages are spoken, including Creole, which is a pidgin English.

Basis of Society.—The Society's President, Dr Davidson Nicol, is the Principal of Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, founded in 1827. He is a Foundation Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge and a man of high intellectual attainment.

Mr Roy Macaulay, Chairman of the Executive, Acting Director of Prisons, was trained in the London School of Economics and has been a social worker all his life.

Mrs Gladys Brandon, National Secretary, has been working at National headquarters for ten years, has made study visits to England in 1960, attended the International Study Centre in Founex and the Centenary Congress in Geneva, in 1963. Recently she returned from a study visit to the American Red Cross.

In addition to the National headquarters, the Society has a Divisional headquarters in Bo, the second largest town in the country. New Divisional headquarters are being built in Kenema and Makeni, the former being donated by the Indian community in Freetown, the latter being built for the Society by the local Member of Parliament, the Hon. Massaquoi, whose wife plays a very active part on the Divisional Committee. Thus there will very shortly be four main centres from which the Red Cross can operate with training programmes, milk clinics, local relief operations and the like.

Clinics fight malnutrition.—Milk clinics are one of the greatest needs for nursing and expectant mothers and the many undernourished children. The Society has been making regular issues in Freetown and Bo. In the other two places, they have been rather spasmodic due to lack of facilities. These will shortly be overcome and the full benefit of the scheme will be felt by over 1000 adults and children. This figure will grow as more volunteers are recruited and possibly mobile milk clinics are organised in co-operation with the Ministry of Social Development. It is estimated that in some parts of the country many children die under the age of one due to malnutrition or allied causes. Even measles can be a killer to such children: in a recent outbreak over 40 died in one village, seven in one house alone.

Teachers train as first aiders.—Four courses in first aid and general Red Cross knowledge were organised in the last two months I was there, in Kenema, Makeni, Bo and Freetown. The very real interest of those attending was borne out by the fact that out of the 163 who came regularly (only those who attended every session were allowed to take the exam), 129 passed, 38 with credits. The exams were conducted by doctors or qualified nurses. As many of the successful candidates were either fully qualified teachers or from teacher-training colleges, most of

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- the 30 schools I visited to form new Links will now have the necessary instructors to give the children a sound basic knowledge upon which to build. These courses also included information on blood donor panels, Red Cross organisation and relief work in various parts of the world, illustrated by films loaned by the League, the British Council and the United States Information Service which also loaned me a projector and screen for four months.

Tragedy of ignorance.—The very great need for first aid knowledge was illustrated in tragic fashion not long ago when a little girl, who had fallen in the bush and cut her lip on a stone, was brought to a mission hospital near Bo by some schoolboys who did not know how to stop the bleeding. She died shortly after admission due to loss of blood. Simple digital pressure would have saved her life. On another happier occasion, just as we were about to start a course in Kenema, a motorcyclist fell off his machine right outside the hall where we were training. He received immediate assistance, thus providing the chance to show the class that what we were teaching was really practical, and at the same time easing the pain for the injured man.

Field officers recruited.—I visualise, in course of time, small groups of trained Red Cross members in many of the villages along the main roads, whose presence will be indicated by signs similar to those seen in Europe. Part of my work was to help with the training of two recently recruited Field Officers and a third who has been working alone in the country for some time. These three young men have already started work up-country and will be able to further this programme in the coming years. At the same time, they will be able to follow up the work among Juniors. So much depends upon these youngsters whose minds are free from many of the superstitions which still loom largely in the ideas of their elders.

I left Sierra Leone feeling that the work had been well worth-while, that I had made some most valuable friends and confident that, given proper support and encouragement, the Society will eventually take its place among the most progressive African members of the League.

The enervating climate is a big factor and places a heavy strain on anyone after a certain time. But the most wearying feature, as I could see very clearly while I was there, was the fact that the delegates must always be at the heart of the work. They must be everywhere at once, guiding, supervising, occasionally scolding, otherwise the work would simply not be done. The key word in their assignment is « operational ». Every achievement they gained was made because they « rolled up their sleeves ». They set the example by working side by side with the refugees on the houses, in the fields and in draining the marshes. This meant that they spent most of their time travelling around the centres. They were constantly at the wheel, battling along roads which are less than

cart tracks. Under these conditions, every mile to be covered is an adventure.

The delegates have done more than their duty : they have worked not only with their heads and hands but also with their hearts. They began from scratch and have built up the centres with their experience and determination...

The Story of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation by Marjorie Killby, *International Nursing Review, London, Vol. 10, No. 6.*

... The overall objective for the Foundation as defined by the first "Florence Nightingale International Foundation" (FNIF) Council within the International Council of Nurses (ICN) was :

"To improve nursing throughout the world through the stimulation and improvement of education for nursing."

The specific objectives of the Foundation were described as

- 1) The creation of a centre of information in regard to nursing and nursing education.
- 2) The development of a bibliography pertaining to the life and work of Florence Nightingale.
- 3) The promotion of research and conduct of studies in nursing...

From 1951 to 1957, four studies in nursing and nursing education were undertaken, resulting in the following reports :

"An International List of Advanced Programmes in Nursing Education" (1951-52) ;

"How to survey a School of Nursing ; A suggested method illustrated with samples of five Post-Basic Schools" (1954) ;

"Post-Basic Nursing Education ; Principles and Practices of Nursing Education" Vol. I-II (1954-57) (1957) ;

"Basic Nursing Education ; Principles and Practices of Nursing Education" (1954-1958).

Also in that period the extensive work on a Bibliography of Florence Nightingale was started.

At the ICN Congress in 1957 it was decided that the Florence Nightingale International Foundation should come more closely within the administrative framework of the ICN and it was decided that the ICN should establish an Educational Division of its own to be called the Florence Nightingale Education Division, to undertake the current educational work of the organisation including a consultative service in regard to nursing education, and fairly extensive field work ;

A GLANCE THROUGH THE REVIEWS

it was also decided that the annual income of the invested Trust Fund of the FNIF (amounting to a little over £ 2,000 per annum) should be earmarked for special educational activities carrying the name of the Foundation, these to be carried out by the Florence Nightingale Education Division staff.

The FNIF Council was replaced by the ICN Education Committee, which has no executive power, but serves as the professional group to advise on the work of the Florence Nightingale Education Division. It was further laid down that this Committee should each year recommend to the ICN Executive Committee the activity on which the income of the FNIF should be expended. In this manner the following FNIF activities have been carried out : the completion of the two study reports on Post-Basic and Basic Nursing Education which were published (by the ICN) in 1958 in English and in 1959 in French. To these studies financial assistance had been contributed by the World Health Organization as well as the ICN.

The organisation of two International Research Seminars, in Sèvres, France, in 1956; and in Delhi, India, in 1960, offered expert advice from an international group of consultants on research methods applied to nursing. Reports of both seminars were published.

The publication of *A Bio-Bibliography of Florence Nightingale* took place in 1962. This forms part of a complete guide to the writings of Florence Nightingale which will provide a key to the 12,000 or more extant unpublished letters of this remarkable woman. This first volume provides for the first time a complete annotated list of her published writing and extensive notes are included which show how and why the various items were written, assess their significance and record their reception by the world.

The latest activity, based on a decision of the Board of Directors of the ICN following the Congress in Australia in 1961, is the undertaking of An Inquiry into Basic Nursing Education in order to gather more complete information as to the opinion of all National Nurses Associations which are in membership with the ICN on two vital points :

- 1) in regard to educational criteria for national associations seeking membership with ICN
- 2) the clarification and defining of certain terms used in the ICN Constitution and By-Laws.

This work is still continuing and a report will be prepared, based on material received from member associations, for presentation to the Board of Directors and the Grand Council of the ICN at the next meeting to be held in Frankfurt in 1965.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be “ Inter arma caritas ”.

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

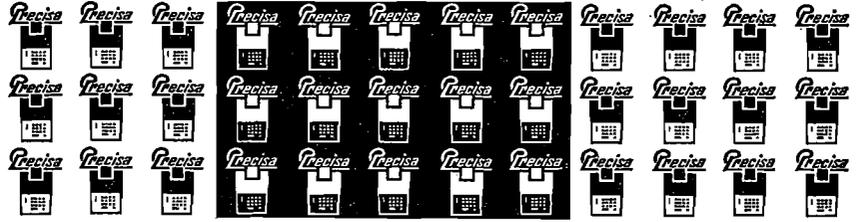
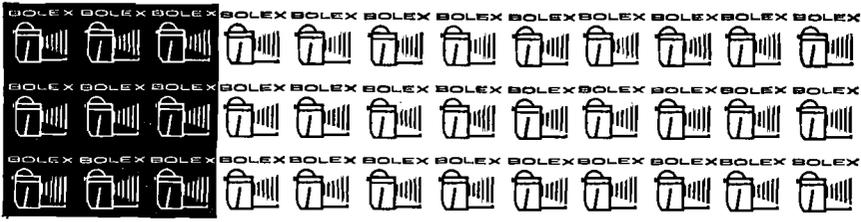
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term “ National Red Cross Societies ” includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yriogoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Ruelle Preak Bat Trasak Paem, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P. O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ólduggötu 4, *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 7*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
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- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
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- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.